

PAYNE) in the humanitarian disaster in the Sudan. I am not necessarily against the language, but this is simply the wrong measure. This is an appropriations bill.

I will be pleased to work with the gentleman, who has been an outstanding advocate on behalf of democracy in Sudan, on these issues in our committee and would be pleased to work with him to make certain that we get the appropriate vehicle for doing what he is seeking, his meritorious goals.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it violates clause 2 of rule XXI in that it constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) wish to be heard briefly on the point of order?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), who I have had the privilege to work with, for his comments. I think his leadership on the Committee on International Relations has been exemplary.

I have had the privilege also to work closely with the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE); and I feel very strongly that we have to finally move. It is the only right thing to do.

The pariah government of Sudan, those persons who bombed our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, came out of the Sudan. They are bombing their own people. Two million people have died.

But, Mr. Chairman, I would accept the suggestion of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that we could work together. And I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would also agree to work along with us. We do realize that this may be perceived as trying to legislate through appropriations, but I do appreciate his willingness to work with us.

I commend the gentleman for the relationship that we have and also commend the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who has seemingly started to appreciate some of these issues. And, hopefully, we can work together.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) explicitly supersedes other law. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN).

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, if possible, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the chairman to discuss an area that I think in our foreign policy that we

overlooked, and that is the funding for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

This is a country that of all the countries in the Balkans has achieved what none of the others have. And, in fact, what we have is a multiethnic society that has democracy, a functioning parliament that we, through our foreign policy, have not kept our agreements with, and specifically, the agreement that we signed that, if we were there longer than 5 days, we would renegotiate our agreements for the utilization of that society during the war in Kosovo.

The toll on Macedonia has been tremendous. They had an influx of 350,000 refugees in a country of 2 million people. That would be like us taking 45 million people in.

The agreements that were made are not being kept with the Macedonian people. In this time of instability in the Balkans and the need for stabilization, it is, I believe, imperative that, number one, we go back and reemphasize our effort for support for that democracy; and, number two, we keep the agreement that the administration made.

I would like to enter into the RECORD the statements by Ambassador Holbrooke, the fact that the administration had asked for more money for Macedonia; and, in fact, their request was not for an increase in money for Macedonia and to make that a part of the RECORD.

The second area that I think that we need to talk about is the infrastructure damage that has been done by both the KFOR force and the European force to their roads and highways which is handicapping their ability to rebuild their democracy and their economics.

My question would be to the gentleman that if he would he take another look at this prior to going to conference to see if in fact we cannot live up to our obligations that were promised, number one, and number two, invest in a country that has chosen peace instead of conflict and is demonstrating that a multiethnic parliament and democracy can work in that area.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, we will be happy to give consideration to that. I think the gentleman is fully aware of the fact that we have a limited amount of allocation to us.

The time will come when the gentleman will have the opportunity to vote on whether or not we are going to have an increased allocation. And if indeed that increased allocation comes, which I am sure the gentleman will then not object if we are going to fulfill his request, I certainly will consider that.

I appreciate the knowledge of the gentleman of that area of the world and especially Macedonia and would pledge to work with him.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to reinforce some of the points that my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), made but add that it was not just the road damage. They will have 580 to \$600 million estimated in trade damage and other costs. They have 50 to 60,000 refugees still there.

Macedonia was in a terrible situation. Because, unlike the other Orthodox neighbors, they sided with the United States and they let us use their roads and let us use their facilities and have paid a terrible price in trade. And having the refugees there and having our armed forces go through, they have tried to sustain their balanced government, but it is under direct challenge.

Because it has been a destabilizing force, now their borders are at risk. It was never a completely clear border between the different countries there, anyway. I know that my colleagues are under tremendous financial pressure. Anybody watching these debates understands that. We all have the sneaking suspicion that there will be more money later. I hope my colleagues will strongly consider adding additional funds to a country that stood with us.

Many of us did not favor that intervention. But when we went in, we needed to have the protection for American soldiers and the base with which to put them through. This country cooperated with us and paid a terrible price, and we need to do what we can to help them.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I would also give the same message to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that when the time comes for an increased allocation whereby we can facilitate these things, we would appreciate very much the support of the gentleman.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. PAUL

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 17 offered by Mr. PAUL:
At the end of the bill (preceding the short title), insert the following:

TITLE VII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR ABORTION, FAMILY PLANNING, OR POPULATION CONTROL EFFORTS

SEC. 701. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for—

(1) population control educational programs or population policy educational programs;

(2) family planning services, including, but not limited to—

(A) the manufacture and distribution of contraceptives;

(B) printing, publication, or distribution of family planning literature; and

(C) family planning counseling;

(3) abortion and abortion-related procedures; or

(4) efforts to change any nation's laws regarding abortion, family planning, or population control.

(b) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to